

Arizona  
**BLUE BOOK**  
Millennium Edition

**BETSEY BAYLESS**  
ARIZONA SECRETARY OF STATE

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### A Letter to the Citizens of Arizona:

Every two years, the Office of the Secretary of State publishes the *Arizona Blue Book*. The *Blue Book* serves as an important reference work of Arizona's public policymaking entities and the people who lead them. It also provides current information about events and election results that impact Arizona citizens.

As this new century begins, I wanted to create a special edition that not only highlights our present day but also looks at Arizona's historical past and unique significance in the United States.

This *Arizona Blue Book* is a commemorative millennium edition. Although some parts of this publication may be made available electronically on our Web site in the future, I encourage you to collect the printed edition for the richness of its entire contents.

The *Blue Book* begins with a tour of Arizona's natural beauty highlighting national parks, monuments, forests, and historic sites and places. (Arizona's newest state park, Kartchner Caverns, is a fantasy of colorful mineral deposits that is unforgettable in its beauty and wonder.)

Previous editions of the *Blue Book* presented segments of our state's history. This edition presents the entire history of our state. Important events and the people who contributed to our past and present are an invaluable resource for anyone seeking to know about Arizona's historical development and role in this century. And, if the past is prologue, this edition provides a glimpse of what is possible in the 21st century.

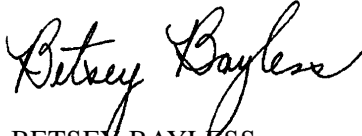
No account of history would be complete without making special mention of United States Senator Barry Goldwater (1909-1998). As a third-generation Arizonan, I have high esteem for his life and principles. The contribution Barry Goldwater made to the development of Arizona and to state and national politics was immense. His entrepreneurial spirit and leadership played an important role in what Arizona would become. His principles gave rise to the generation of large ideas that would inspire and shape politics in a profound way. He is missed, also, for his style of plain speaking that characterizes the individual borne of western ideals and candor.

Another event of historical significance occurred in late 1998. Arizona made groundbreaking political news when its citizens elected women to the top five constitutional offices in the state, including governor, secretary of state, attorney general, treasurer, and superintendent of public instruction. Local and national media wrote of the Arizona phenomenon as the first state with "Chicks in Charge" and dubbed these leaders as Arizona's "Fab Five." The media attention rightly highlighted Arizona as a forward looking and progressive state.

As we meet the 21st century, the one constant is that the world is changing rapidly, and firm boundaries are blurred by competitive network connections. Our economy has evolved into what is known as the "New Economy," one driven by ideas, speed, flexibility, knowledge, and networks. To better meet the needs of its citizens, Arizona is taking the lead in electronic government. We have invested early in laying cutting-edge technological groundwork for our economic future. In this "New Economy," Arizona is positioned to be a leading-edge competitor with other states and in the world.

*Government Technology* magazine ranked Arizona No. 1 nationwide for using technology to give people information on the state election and the legislative processes. Arizona also was ranked as one of the "Entrepreneurial Hot Spots" in the nation (*Inc. Magazine*, Dec. 1999). This is good news for all citizens.

I hope you enjoy the *Arizona Blue Book* as much as I have enjoyed bringing it to you. As you read it, may you feel, as we have, the benefit of God's great palette, an extraordinary sense of time, and a great optimism for future generations that will enjoy being part of the Arizona experience.



BETSEY BAYLESS  
Secretary of State

# **NATIVE AMERICANS IN ARIZONA**

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*Window Rock*



*Navajo Falls  
Grand Canyon*

## Native Americans in Arizona

Native Americans (Indians) have lived in Arizona since long before the white man arrived. Currently about 252,000 Native Americans representing 17 tribes live on 20 reservations within the state. More than 27% of the total land area of Arizona is devoted to Indian reservations -- almost 20,000,000 acres. If one includes the acreage of the Arizona reservations extending into California, Nevada, and Utah, the total acreage is 24,856,080.

Much of the early history of the Indians in Arizona is related in the history section of this *Arizona Blue Book*. In the 1800s, some white men wanted to annihilate the Indians who only tried to protect the land that had been theirs before the white man's arrival.

George W. Manypenny, who served as Commissioner of Indian Affairs from 1853 to 1857, thought that, instead of getting rid of the Indians by whatever method, land should be set aside for their exclusive use.

Congress established the first Indian reservation in Arizona, the Gila River Reservation, in February 1859. The general consensus at that time was that the Indians should be isolated onto the reservations and their languages, religions, and cultures replaced with those of white Americans. However, many Indian tribes were proud peoples who simply did not recognize the White American's right of taking over their lands and destroying their cultures and beliefs. Some of these Indian nations would go out on raids, killing the white people they encountered, whom the Indians considered trespassers. In turn, the white people would retaliate. One such retaliation resulted in the Bascom Affair, one of the causes of the wars between the Indians and white people.

When the Civil War broke out, most of the U.S. troops stationed in Arizona left to defend lands elsewhere. The Indians then raided at will, and many settlements were abandoned. When President Abraham Lincoln signed the bill designating Arizona a U.S. Territory in 1863, cavalry troops were sent into the new Territory and 18 military forts were established.

During the 1860s, Kit Carson and his troop almost wiped out the Navajo tribe. When the last of the Navajos surrendered at Canyon de Chelly, Carson took some of the adult males prisoner rather than killing them. The Navajos were then sent to a camp in New Mexico where the conditions and a smallpox epidemic almost eliminated the Navajo Nation. In 1868, the U.S. Government signed a treaty with the Navajos, designating their ancestral homeland as their reservation. This was the only reservation created by a treaty. All the others were created by acts of Congress or by presidential order.

The Chiricahua Apaches, except for Cochise and his warriors, were sent to camps in Florida. From there they were moved to Alabama and finally to Oklahoma where they remained. In 1871, Indian agent Tom Jeffords arranged a peace treaty with Cochise that specified the ancestral homeland of the Chiricahua Apaches would be their reservation. Cochise remained there until his death in 1874. Two years later, the Federal Government abolished the reservation and moved the remaining Chiricahuas to the San Carlos Apache Reservation near the town of Globe.

A few Indians continued to raid settlements. Geronimo, the best known of these Indians, finally surrendered in 1886

and was sent to a prison camp in Florida where he died in 1909 at the age of 80.

The Indians were thus isolated on reservations and, for the first several years, were totally dependent on the Federal Government for food, clothing, medicine, and anything else they needed. Indian agents, many of them unscrupulous individuals assigned to dole out these governmental consignments to the Indians, instead sold the goods, with the proceeds going into their own pockets.

By 1887, Indian reservations in America consisted of more than 139,000,000 acres of land, an area roughly 4/5 the state of Texas. However, that year the Federal Government decreed that reservation land could be allotted to individual Indians but they had to pay taxes on the land to keep it. Any land not allotted to Indians could then be sold as "surplus" property. Because of conspiracies between Indian agents and land buyers, the Indians lost almost 65% of their land when it was designated as "not allotted." Fortunately for Arizona Indians, only a small portion of their land was sold out from under them through allotment.

After the Indians were limited to their reservations, efforts were made to "Americanize" them. They were forbidden to practice their religions and were ordered to forget their Indian life-styles. White teachers, farmers, and clergy were assigned to reservations to teach the Indians how to be Americans. Children were sent to schools, sometimes forcibly, and forbidden to use their native languages. The Federal Government even went so far as to issue an order in 1886 requiring male Indians to wear their hair short like white American men. Religious leaders persuaded the Federal Government, in 1900, to require Indians to become Christians, and the government then assigned the Navajos to the Presbyterians, the Papagos and Pimas to the Catholics, and the Apaches to the Lutherans. This requirement was finally lifted in 1934. In addition, Indians could only become American citizens, under a law passed in 1924, provided they met the requirements applicable to other nationalities.

In 1934, things began to change. In that year, Congress passed the Indian Reorganization Act which ended allotment of land, gave Indians the right and limited means to hire legal counsel, and banned compulsory Christian religion. In addition, the Act established a board to promote traditional Indian handicrafts. The new law also encouraged the various tribes to set up governments and form corporate business charters. The Federal Government authorized technical and professional training programs and many other programs for the Indians to help them become self-sustaining once again. However, after so many years of oppression and mistreatment, some of the Indians did not begin to show improvement until as late as the 1960s. The tribes that adopted a constitutional government similar to a city council were the Prescott Yavapais and the Navajos.

Native Americans finally received the right to vote in 1948 provided they were literate in English. However, the Supreme Court struck down the language requirement in 1970.

The last two of Arizona's Indian reservations to be created were the Tonto-Apache Reservation in 1975 near Payson and the Pascua Yaqui in 1978 near Tucson. Today the tribes on the larger reservations are growing, while the

smaller reservations are gradually being absorbed into the American way of life. In order to improve the lifestyles, education, and general outlook of today's Native Americans, many of the tribes have signed agreements with the state of Arizona to operate gaming casinos. The Indian Nations plan to use the money generated from the casinos to improve the living conditions of their members and enable their children to have a better future.

## **Ak-Chin Indian Community**

42507 West Peters & Nall Road  
Maricopa, Arizona 85239  
602-254-3575 or 520-568-2618

Chairperson: Delia M. Carlyle

The Ak-Chin Reservation lies within the dry Santa Cruz River Valley, 30 miles south of Phoenix in Pinal County. President Taft established the 47,600-acre Reservation by Executive Order in May 1912. In September of that year, he issued a second Executive Order reducing the size of the Reservation to its present 21,840 acres. The Community has 674 enrolled members.

The Ak-Chin Indian Community is known for its long battle with the Department of the Interior seeking full implementation of the Ak-Chin Water Settlement Act, passed on July 28, 1978. The Act was finally implemented in 1984, allowing the Community to continue being economically self-sufficient.

A major economic contributor at Ak-Chin is the operation of Ak-Chin Farms. The Reservation is also the home of Harrah's Ak-Chin Casino, tribally owned and managed by Harrah's. Revenues from the operation of the casino, located outside the town of Maricopa, have enabled the Community to develop and expand its government infrastructure and provide more services to its Community membership.

The Ak-Chin Indian Community owns its own electric utility company, wastewater treatment plant, and permanent health care facilities (clinic). The Ak-Chin Industrial Park, located at the southeast corner of the Reservation, is adjacent to the Maricopa-Casa Grande highway and the Southern Pacific Railroad. The Park offers space and facilities for manufacturing and light industrial business.

The Ak-Chin Him-Dak Eco Museum and Archives is a Community-owned and operated facility, with exhibits celebrating Ak-Chin life and culture. The unique Eco-museum concept differs from a traditional museum in that land and territory replace the museum building and the residents of the Community take on the roles of both curator and public. This allows the Community to define its own values and identity according to Community beliefs and ideas.

A five-member Council with elections held the second Saturday of each January governs the Ak-Chin Indian Community.

## **Cocopah Tribe**

Avenue G & Co. 15th  
Somerton, Arizona 85350  
(520) 627-2061

Chairperson: Sherry Cordova

The Cocopah Reservation was established by President Woodrow Wilson in Executive Order 2711 on September 27, 1917. This Order created the East and West Reservation containing about 1,772 acres. On April 18, 1985, President Ronald Reagan signed the Cocopah Land Acquisition Bill which increased the Cocopah Reservation by almost 4,237 acres including a North Reservation of 600 acres. The Tribal Headquarters are in Somerton. The Reservation, comprising 6,009 acres, is located 13 miles south of Yuma and 15 miles north of San Luis, Mexico, within Yuma County, and its population numbers 774.

Agriculture is very important to the Cocopah Reservation. After the acquisition of the 4,000+ acres was completed in 1985, the Tribe began several new developments and businesses. In 1987, the Tribe opened a convenience store, a gas station, a smoke shop, and a bingo hall in joint ventures with private developers. The Tribe also established a recreational vehicle park which includes a golf course and an Olympic-size swimming pool. In addition, the Tribe recently opened the Cocopah Casino in Yuma.

## **Colorado River Indian Tribes**

Route 1, Box 23-B  
Parker, Arizona 85344  
(520) 669-9211

Chairman: Daniel Eddy Jr.

The Colorado River Reservation includes land in La Paz County, Arizona (225,995 acres) and California (42,696 acres). The Colorado River provides 90 miles of shoreline, running north to south through the Reservation which was established on March 3, 1865. The first Indian Superintendent for Arizona chose the site of the state's second reservation for the "Indians of said river and its tributaries." The Mohave have inhabited the area for centuries, while members of the Chemehuevi, Hopi, and Navajo tribes relocated to the Reservation later. The entire Reservation contains 269,918 acres and has a tribal population of about 3,100.

The Mohave mainly lived along the Colorado River. Hereditary chiefs ruled the Mohave as they farmed the river bottoms and harvested plants and wildlife in the surrounding area. The Mohave are known for their pottery, necklaces, beaded collars, and belts. They also create gourd rattles, dolls, and cradle boards.

The Chemehuevi, who are related to the Southern Paiutes, were hunters who roamed up and down the Colorado River without permanent homes. They are well known for their basketry, using the cottonwood and willow found along the river. While the Mohave and Chemehuevi fought each other on occasion when Arizona was still a territory, they now share the Reservation in peace.

Most of the people on the Reservation live in Parker or Poston on the Arizona side and in Blythe and Earp on the California side. The tribal occupation of the area is noted by the ancient trails, petroglyphs, and intaglios. The Tribal Museum and Library attempts to preserve the heritage of all four of the tribes residing here. Through the museum, the tribes maintain two National Historic sites -- the Old Mohave Presbyterian Mission and the Old Arizona frontier community of La Paz, Arizona. The Reservation is the home of the Blue Water Casino in Parker.

## Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Community

P.O. Box 17779  
Fountain Hills, Arizona 85269  
(602) 837-5121

President: Clinton Pattea

The Fort McDowell Reservation was established on September 15, 1903, by federal Executive Order. It is located within Maricopa County on the site of Fort McDowell, an important outpost during the Apache Wars between 1865 and 1891. The Fort was named for General Irvin McDowell. The Verde River runs the length of the Reservation and offers recreational activities, particularly during the summer months. Membership numbers 849 and the Reservation contains 24,680 acres.

On January 11, 2000, the Fort McDowell Tribe held its first election under the New Constitution, which was passed on October 19, 1999, Fort McDowell voters directly elected the President, Vice President, and Treasurer, as well as two other Council members and the Council's non-voting secretary. Council officials now serve four-year terms under the new Constitution. Results of the election are as follows: President: Dr. Clinton Pattea; Vice President: Robin Russell; Treasurer: Larry Doka; Council Members: Gwen Bahe and Benedict Smith; and Secretary: Mona Nuñez.

The Fort McDowell Reservation is the home of the Yavapai, Mohave-Apache, and Apache Indians. The Reservation was the birthplace of Dr. Carlos Montezuma who, as a child, was stolen by Pima Indians and sold to an Italian photographer who took him to Chicago and provided for him an education in medicine. Later in his life, Dr. Montezuma fought for Native American rights, among other things, and became a leading force to regain the Yavapai-Apache homeland. He died from tuberculosis on the Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Reservation in a traditional wickieup.

The biggest recreational draw on the Reservation is the Verde River. Camping, swimming, picnicking, and tubing (floating down the river on an innertube) are fun activities enjoyed by many residents of the Valley of the Sun eager to escape the Valley's scorching summer heat. The Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Reservation is also home to the Fort McDowell Gaming Center, located on the Reservation near the town of Fountain Hills. The Center has the nickname, "Vegas of the Valley," and features a casino offering slot machines, keno, poker, and bingo.

## Fort Mojave Indian Tribe

500 Merriman Avenue  
Needles, California 92363  
700-629-4591

Chairperson: Nora Helton

The Fort Mojave Reservation lies in Arizona, Nevada, and California and contains approximately 34,000 acres, much of which is irrigated crop land. The remainder consists of brush land and wild land. The area enjoys 99% sunshine. The Colorado River runs through the Reservation for 13 miles. The membership on this Reservation numbers 1,070. The portion of the Reservation in Arizona lies in Mohave County.

The Fort Mojave Indian Tribe has increased their economic base, not only in agriculture but also retail sales and development of resources. The Tribe leases about 14,000 acres of agricultural land and plans to develop another 36,000 acres. The Tribal farm grows cotton and alfalfa on about 4,000 acres. In addition, the Tribe operates the Spirit Mountain Casino.

The Colorado River provides water-based recreation. Tourists may visit Old Fort Mohave, located in the northern portion of the Reservation, Spirit Mountain, and the Oatman Mines. Wild burros still come into Oatman.

## Fort Yuma-Quechan Tribe

P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, Arizona 85366  
(760) 572-0213

President: Michael Jackson, Sr.

The Fort Yuma-Quechan Reservation has its headquarters in Yuma. The Tribal Council meets the first Tuesday of each month. The tribe has 2,419 members and the Reservation contains 43,589 acres. The Reservation operates the Paradise Casino.

## Gila River Indian Community

P.O. Box 97  
Sacaton, Arizona 85247  
(520) 562-3311

Governor: Donald Antone

The Gila River Reservation, the first reservation in Arizona, was established February 28, 1859, by an act of Congress. It encompasses 372,000 acres in south-central Arizona, south of Phoenix, Tempe, and Chandler, within Maricopa and Pinal Counties. Tribal headquarters are in Sacaton. Membership in the Tribe numbers 11,550, including both Pima and Maricopa Indians.

The Gila River Reservation is home to the Lone-Butte Industrial Park, considered to be the most successful Indian industrial park in the nation. The Gila River's Wild Horse Pass Casino, located near Chandler, and the Vee Quiva Casino, located near southwest Phoenix, have also helped the Reservation's economy.

The Pima Indians trace their ancestry to the Hohokam, the ancient Indians who developed an elaborate canal and irrigation system. The Maricopa Indians originally lived along the Colorado River but gradually migrated up the Gila River into central Arizona to avoid warfare with the Mohave and the Yuma Indians.

The Pimas and Maricopas suffered degradation and poverty after the Gila River was dammed around 1900. The crops that had sustained them for years simply withered and died, and the land returned to desert. Today the residents have turned the tide. They engage in numerous business enterprises, including the Gila River Arts and Crafts Center south of Phoenix along Interstate 10. They have also developed a land-use plan emphasizing industrial parks, recreational facilities, and cultural centers.

Firebird Lake Water Sports World provides an opportunity for residents of the Valley of the Sun to enjoy water sports or picnicking. Special racing events are scheduled at various times during the year. The lake has a high salt content making conditions ideal for boat racing. The sports com-

plex also includes courses for motocross, ATV, and off-road racing; a drag-racing track; a course for formula cars; and water courses for water-skiing and drag-boat racing. Compton Terrace, also part of the complex, is an open-air entertainment center containing terraced lawns and a large stage.

## Havasupai Tribe

P.O. Box 10  
Supai, Arizona 86435  
(520) 448-2731

Chairman: Rex Tilousi

The name *Havasupai* means *People of the Blue-Green Waters*. The Havasupai Reservation lies at the bottom of Havasu Canyon in the Grand Canyon in Coconino and Navajo Counties. The Havasupai have inhabited this area since the 1300s. All of the residents live in the village of Supai. A short distance from their village, the Havasu River cascades over high waterfalls, forming large pools of blue-green water. It is probably from the water in these pools that the Havasupai got their name.

The Havasupai Reservation was designated June 8, 1880, and was enlarged in 1975. Living in the Grand Canyon kept the Havasupai safe from their enemies but the location limited their membership's standard of living to that of subsistence. Tourism is helping to bring a better standard of living to the Havasupai. However, the only ways into the Reservation are by helicopter, on foot, or by horseback. There is only one trail for foot and horse traffic.

The Havasupai celebrate each year with a Peach Festival. The Reservation has been called the "Shangri-La of the Grand Canyon." Membership in the Havasupai Tribe numbers 601, and the Reservation contains 188,077 acres.

## Hopi Tribe

P.O. Box 123  
Kykotsmovi, Arizona 86039  
(520) 734-2441

Chairman: Wayne Taylor, Jr.

The Hopi Reservation was established on December 16, 1882. The Reservation lies in Coconino and Navajo Counties and is completely surrounded by the Navajo Reservation, making it unique. The Hopi are an ancient people and can trace their history back two millennia. About 1,000 years ago, long before the coming of the Navajos and European settlers, the Hopi occupied a vast territory in today's northeastern Arizona. Hopi clan and tribal traditions recall the Hopis arriving at their current homeland during the 13th century. The Hopi village of Old Oraibi has been inhabited since about 1000 A.D. and is generally considered to be the oldest continuously inhabited village in the United States. The Hopi population is estimated to be about 12,000 individuals, with a growth rate of about 2% per year, and the Reservation contains 1.6 million acres.

The Hopi population numbered about 14,000 in the mid-1600s when a smallpox epidemic, brought by the white people, killed about 75%. Their numbers increased for the next 100 years, but, in the 1780s, another smallpox epidemic struck, leaving less than 1,000 Hopis. Smallpox struck for a third time about 75 years later and again reduced the Hopi population by 75%.

The Hopis teach peace and goodwill and live by their teachings. Their Kachina dolls are world renowned. The Hopis are known also for their pottery, baskets, and overlay jewelry. The Hopis are also known for their pottery, baskets, and silver overlay jewelry.

A Tribal Council governs the Hopis under the Tribal constitution and bylaws. The Council office is in the village of Kykotsmovi. Most of the Hopis live in the 12 villages on the Reservation that are found on First Mesa, Second Mesa, or Third Mesa and Moenkopi. These three mesas protrude from Black Mesa. Many of the homes on the three mesas are hundreds of years old and were built of stone. Ownership of Hopi property passes down through the maternal side of the family.

Numerous interesting cultural and archaeological sites exist on Hopi land. Ancestral ruins and petroglyphs are scattered throughout the Reservation, fossilized dinosaur footprints can be found, and Inscription Rock, where Kit Carson carved his name, is in Keams Canyon.

Farming and gardening are essential elements of Hopi culture and are acts of faith for the Hopi that serve as a religious focus as well as an economic activity. Ceremonies and dances are held throughout the year. Kachina dances are supplications for rain; they also seek to maintain and improve the Hopi people's harmony with nature, thereby enhancing the prospects of its members for good health and a long, happy life. Kachinas (katsinas) are supernatural beings that visit Hopi villagers for half of the year. Katsinas have the power to bring rain, help in everyday activities of the villagers, punish offenders of ceremonial or social laws, and generally function as messengers between the spiritual domain and mortals.

## Hualapai Tribe

P.O. Box 179  
Peach Springs, Arizona 86434-0179  
(520) 769-2216

Chairman: Earl Havatone

Members of the Hualapai Tribe (HWAL'BAY--People of the Tall Pines) live on a reservation encompassing approximately 1 million acres along 108 miles of the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon. The Reservation is mostly rolling hills, rugged mesas, forests, breathtaking cliffs, and deep gorges. The Reservation was established in 1883 and subsequently, in 1934, the Federal Government recognized the Hualapai Tribe as a sovereign nation, and the Tribe developed a court system. The members revised and adopted their constitution in February 1991.

The Hualapai Reservation's population in 1980 stood at 988. By 1990, the population had grown to 1,822. During the next four years, the population grew rapidly to 1,979. Currently the population stands at about 2,000. Half of the population is under 24 years of age. Approximately one-third of the population are members of tribes other than the Hualapai who are working here on the reservation or who have married into the Hualapai Tribe.

The civilian labor force in 1990 was estimated at 319. By 1993 that figure had grown to 356, and, one year later, was 462. The largest employers on the Reservation are the Tribe, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Indian Health Ser-

vice, and, most recently, the Hualapai Enterprises. Unemployment ranges from 30% to 70% depending on the season.

The Hualapai Tribal Council, including a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and seven other Council members elected to staggered four-year terms, serves as the governing body of the Hualapai Tribe and receives its authority from the Constitution of 1991. The Council holds its regular Council meeting on the first Saturday of each month and community members are welcome to attend. The Tribal Court is designated as a separate entity of the government but receives administrative support from the offices and departments of the Hualapai Tribe. The Court also receives its funding through the Hualapai Tribe's Accounting system.

Economic, social, and governmental progress characterize the Reservation's recent history. More than 300 new homes have been built, and over 14 miles of town streets have been paved and curbed. An improved community water and sewer system provides infrastructure for future growth, and a family resource and training center has been built using HUD funding.

The Tribal economy is based on tourism, river rafting, cattle ranching, hunting expeditions, and timber cutting, as well as crafting of traditional and modern folk arts. The Tribal Government shows the resources of the Hualapai, half of the Grand Canyon, to admirers worldwide. Grand Canyon West attracts more than 6,000 guests each month. Business matters are guided by the Hualapai Enterprise Board, a committee of Tribal members. The Hualapai River Runners, one of the enterprises, offers one- and two-day Hualapai Indian-guided trips for tourists of all ages. Hualapai Wildlife Conservation sells big-game hunting permits for Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, trophy elk, antelope, and mountain lion. Peach Springs offers the only road into the Grand Canyon: Diamond Creek Road. The Tribe maintains the road, allowing conditional access by car or truck, and issues sight-seeing permits. Historic Route 66, America's "Mother Road," goes through the center of Peach Springs. Grand Canyon Caverns, a privately owned enterprise located just east of Peach Springs, offers guided tours through chambers 21 stories underground. Food and lodging are available.

The Hualapai Indian Reservation offers limited community facilities including a general store, service station, Senior Citizens center, gift shop, hunting lodge, renovated community gymnasium, community multi-purpose center, rodeo arena, ball fields, and Rodeo Circle Park, which includes ball fields. There are plans and funding approved for more recreational fields.

In addition to communication resources from the rest of the state, the Community publishes a tribal newspaper every two weeks, the *Gamyu?*. Radio stations from Kingman and Las Vegas and cable television channels from Phoenix and Las Vegas provide information via telecommunications.

**Educational.** Peach Springs School, grades K through 12, has a student body of 300 and is served by an 18-member faculty and 30 auxiliary staff. The Hualapai Head Start Program serves pre-school-age children. Mohave Community College offers classes on the Reservation.

**Medical.** The United States Public Health Service operates a clinic at Peach Springs with a staff of two medical doctors, two registered nurses, and one public health nurse. Dental care is also provided. Full-care medical facilities are available in nearby Kingman. The Hualapai Tribe supplies

emergency and ambulance service through the 638 process with the Indian Health Service.

**Fire Protection.** The Bureau of Indian Affairs provides fire protection, with the local volunteer fire department, and law enforcement. Also, the Hualapai Tribe received funding for five police officers through the Community Oriented Policing and Highway Safety grant process.

**Airport.** The Hualapai Reservation has access to the two 5,000-foot tribal landing strips. Kingman Municipal Airport offers commercial service.

**Lodging.** Lodging is located in the nearby communities of Truxton (nine miles west), Grand Canyon Caverns (12 miles east), Seligman (38 miles west), and Kingman (50 miles west). Lodging at Peach Springs is available at the newly constructed 60-room Hualapai Lodge.

**Road Construction and Maintenance.** The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) has constructed the majority of paved and improved roads within the Hualapai Indian Reservation and maintains them as part of the BIA Road System. The only exceptions are State Route 66 (SR 66), maintained by the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT), and subdivision streets constructed as part of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)-subsidized Indian Housing Projects. BIA provides maintenance of HUD subdivision streets upon their acceptance of the streets and acquisition of rights-of-way. Coconino, Yavapai, and Mohave Counties have not constructed or maintained any Reservation roads. Local roads comprise the balance of the road network. Local roads primarily function as access to individual parcels of property and carry low-volume, low-speed traffic. Through-traffic usage is discouraged. A local road's right-of-way width is 60 to 80 feet minimum. Stop signs, other signing, and pavement markings control traffic within the Reservation, which has no four-way stops or signals. The Hualapai Tribal Council modeled the traffic ordinance after that of the state of Arizona; the Tribe adopted it several years ago and is now rewriting it to incorporate recent changes in Arizona traffic laws. There is a signal light at the railroad crossing.

No public transportation is available for the Reservation. School buses from Seligman High School, Kingman High School, and Peach Springs Elementary School provide students with transportation to their respective schools from Peach Springs.

**Tribal law and law enforcement.** BIA police provide law enforcement services for five tribes, including the Hualapai. The police force consists of eight full-time officers, two of whom hold a Certificate of Qualifications in Training from the Arizona Department of Public Safety. All of the officers trained at the Law Enforcement Academy in Marana, Arizona. The Tribal police officers have authority to arrest and detain any suspected offender. The BIA and the Tribe have entered into a minimal mutual aid or cross-deputation agreement with surrounding jurisdictions. The Captain of the BIA Law Enforcement is looking into cross-deputation and mutual aid with other agencies.

**The Hualapai Tribal Court** is funded by the BIA through a contract under Public Law 93-638. The Tribe exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction over Indians and civil jurisdiction over non-Indians who have done something within the Reservation that gives rise to legal claim. The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that Tribal Governments may not exercise criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians; accord-

ingly, non-Indian offenders must be prosecuted by neighboring jurisdictions.

The Hualapai Tribe has progressively implemented human and natural resource programs since being declared a sovereign nation. Presently, the court system works in collaboration with the Bureau of Indian Affairs Law Enforcement and, most recently, with the Hualapai Community-Oriented Police Program. There is a new program being developed at the elementary school to base a Resource Officer at the school. The officers intervene in problem areas and may arrest individuals, involved or not. They file the complaint with the court and are present at the hearing if necessary. In other situations, the social service workers or Hualapai Advocates are called in to assist the individual. A prosecutor represents the Hualapai Tribe and determines if a case should go further. The social worker works with the family and refers them to other resources or consults with them if needed. Those resources available in the community include: the Indian Health Services social worker who may assist with clinical issues such as child abuse, neglect, or alcoholism; the Indian Health Service's public health nurse who may check on the incarcerated individual's well-being or children; the Hualapai Tribe's mental health/alcohol workers who may evaluate the incarcerated individual's mental health. Other programs include the Hualapai Tribe's Indian Child Welfare Program and the Community's Child Abuse and Neglect Protection Team which consists of all the social programs on the Hualapai Reservation.

Judicial resources include the Coconino Legal Aid Services which provides workshops, legal assistance, and information as requested. The Indian Law Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico, administers the Southwest Intertribal Court of Appeals. At this time, there are seven cases pending appeal in the Hualapai Court of Appeals.

The Natural Resources of the Tribe have adopted ordinances that the Hualapai Court will address when they are approved by the Tribal Council. One issue that continues to be a problem is enforcement of the ordinances because only two rangers oversee the reservation.

**Constitution.** The Hualapai Tribe's members approved by popular vote the Constitution of the Tribe. The Preamble identifies the following goals:

"To govern ourselves under our own laws and customs for the common good and well-being of the Tribe and its members;

To protect our lands and natural resources for ourselves and our children;

To maintain our culture, language, and Tribal identity;

To ensure the political integrity of the Tribe;

To protect the individual rights of our members;

To maintain peace and order through the establishment and administration of justice;

To preserve, secure, and exercise all the inherent sovereign rights and powers of an Indian Tribe."

**Economic Goals and Issues.** Economic Goals of the Tribe are:

1. Provide economic development for the Hualapai community;
2. Obtain self-sufficiency within the Hualapai community;
3. Maintain Tribal control and ownership over businesses within the Hualapai Nation;

4. Provide management job training for Tribal members;
5. Identify and attract funding sources outside of the Hualapai Nation;
6. Establish a regulatory framework;
7. Establish a decision-making body; and
8. Balance economic development with environmental preservation and protection.

**Long-range Goals.** The Hualapai Tribe received a grant in 1992 from the ANA to develop a master plan for development at Grand Canyon West. Some of the recommendations from the master plan have been fulfilled; work continues to be done. The Grand Canyon West eating facility has been constructed and a 60-room lodge was built at Peach Springs. The plan was altered due to the overwhelming needs for infrastructure development at Grand Canyon West. Other projects included a dock for river-running boats.

**Regulatory process.** The Tribe is developing its regulatory process as outlined in its constitution by improving the court system and courthouse and reviewing and changing laws and ordinances. The Law and Order Committee is also revising the law and order code and has completed accepting the Arizona Traffic Code and all revisions into Tribal law. The Hualapai Natural Resources Committee received a grant from the ANA's Environmental Regulatory Enhancement funds and is drafting natural resources ordinances.

**Accomplishments.** In the last five years, the Hualapai Tribe has created a business entity that develops enterprises for Tribal benefit and has identified resources on the Reservation that were providing economic income at a limited level. The Tribe began increasing the fees charged to private companies crossing the Reservation. The Tribe also built a Dialysis Center, an emergency/Fire Station, and a Multi-purpose Building; and renovated the Tribal gym, the Health Department, and the Tribe's Administration Building and developed programs in the areas of education, natural resources, public health works, recycling, and JTPA. The Child Care Program serves as a model for other Tribes. The accounting system is on a cash basis. At present the Tribe is handling a total of 56 federal grants and contracts with a combined value of \$8 million.

## Kaibab-Paiute Tribe

HC 65 Box 2  
Fredonia, Arizona 86022  
(520) 643-7245

Chairman: Carmen M. Bradley

The Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians is one of two Southern Paiute bands in Arizona and consists of approximately 250 members. The name Kaibab is derived from the Southern Paiute word *Kaivavits* or "Mountain Lying Down People." Other bands of Southern Paiute people are located in Utah, California, and Nevada.

The Kaibab Indian Reservation lies in Mohave County north of the Grand Canyon and south of the Utah border and contains 120,827 acres. The Reservation, located in the northwestern strip of land that is separated by the Colorado River from the rest of the state of Arizona, contains vermilion cliffs, several spring sources, and high desert vegetation. It is accessible by paved highway from Utah or from the

Kaibab Plateau and consists of five villages: Kaibab, Juniper, Redhills, Steamboat, and Six-Mile.

Most of the traditional areas of the Kaibab Paiute people are federal trust lands such as Grand, Glen, Bryce, and Zion Canyons, Dixie and Kaibab National Forests, and the Bureau of Land Management Districts of Arizona Strip and Vermilion. Southern Paiute people are known for the intricacy and utilitarian use of their coiled basketry. Paiute people did not require or perfect the art of pottery because the tightness of the basketry weave enabled the basket to even hold water for making broths. The traditional dress of both men and women was buckskin; men wore buckskin hats and women wore a conical-shaped basket hat.

The Reservation surrounds Pipe Spring National Monument which consists of a fortified home and two spring pools that flow from the Sevier Fault on Moccasin Terrace. In 1870, the Mormons built a fort over the springs and called it Winsor Castle. Indians never attacked this fort and in 1923, in a political move to satisfy the Mormon constituency, it was designated as a national monument after serving as a ranch house for many decades.

Also located on the Reservation are a visitor's center and deli restaurant, hiking trails, and an RV park. By the summer of 1998, the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians will complete a convenience store and gas station along Highway 389.

## Navajo Nation

P.O. Drawer 9000  
Window Rock, Arizona 86515  
(520) 871-6352

President: Thomas E. Atcitty

The Navajo Nation is the largest and most populous American Indian Nation with over 250,000 members, of whom 165,614 live within the Navajo Nation borders. From an estimated 8,000 people in 1868, when they signed a peace treaty with the United States, their number has grown to the current level. An additional 6,785 non-Indians live on the Reservation.

Spanning Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, the Navajo Nation covers 16.7 million acres--one-third of all Indian lands in the lower 48 states. With 26,110 square miles in northeastern Arizona (about 18,125 square miles), northwestern New Mexico (about 7,500 square miles) and southeastern Utah (almost 500 square miles), it is slightly larger than West Virginia (24,231 square miles) or about one-quarter the area of Arizona (114,006 square miles). It is larger than Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island combined.

Navajo Nation lands include beautiful and varied landscapes ranging from arid desert below 4,000 feet elevation to 10,500-foot high mountain peaks forested with pine, fir, and aspen. The continental climate means cold winters and hot summers, with an average annual rainfall ranging from less than 6 inches to more than 20 inches in the mountains.

The Navajo Nation is also endowed with significant renewable and nonrenewable natural resources, including surface and groundwaters, rangelands and woodlands, irrigated farmlands, forests and lakes, fish and wildlife, and substantial reserves of coal, oil, natural gas, and uranium. Despite these blessings and its significant economic poten-

tial, socio-economic conditions on the Navajo Nation are comparable to those found in some underdeveloped third-world countries.

According to the 1990 Census, about 56% of the Navajo People live below the poverty level compared to 13% for the United States. The average annual per capita income of a Navajo person is \$4,106, compared to the national average of \$19,082 in 1990. Unemployment ranges from 36% to over 50% seasonally.

The greatest resource of the Navajo Nation is the people. Popularly known as "Navajo," a Spanish word, *Dine'e* (which means "people" in the sense of "nation") is the more correct Navajo term (singular - *Dine*). The Navajo Nation is young, and the education and development of their youth is extremely important to the future of the people. The 1990 U.S. Census showed about half of the Navajos are below the age of 21. Indian Health Service studies show the population trend is likely to continue, due to the Navajo Nation birth rate of 3.25%.

Linguistically, the Navajo are related to both the Apaches and the Athabascans (the *Dene*) of northern Canada, the latter of whom were sometimes known as the *Dine Nahotloni* (the "people of another place"). The Navajo are a matrilineal society, where clan relationships are still important. Their traditional arts consist of finely woven blankets, richly detailed silver and turquoise jewelry, and a distinct style of painting based on "sandpaintings" originally used in healing ceremonies.

The attitude of the Navajo to their land was eloquently expressed by Barboncito, at the signing of the Treaty of 1868 in Eastern New Mexico, where they had been exiled since 1863: "...When the Navajos were first created, four mountains and four rivers were pointed out to us, inside of which we should live. That was to be our country and it was given to us by the first Woman of the Dine. It was told to us by our forefathers that we were never to move east of the Rio Grande or north of the San Juan rivers...First Woman, when she was created, gave us this piece of land and created it especially for us and gave us the whitest of corn...I hope you will not ask us to go to any other country except my own."

The *Dinetah*, or Old Navajoland, was bounded by the Four Sacred Mountains, which are depicted on the Navajo Nation seal: on the north by the La Plata Mountains of Colorado; on the east by the Sierra Blanca Mountains in Colorado and Pelado Peak in New Mexico; on the south by Mount Taylor and the Zuni Mountains, near Grants, New Mexico; and on the west by the San Francisco Peaks near Flagstaff, Arizona. The rivers marking these boundaries are the Rio Grande, San Juan, Colorado, and Little Colorado.

Since 1989, the Navajo have been governed by a three-branch system of government. The President is the chief executive officer, aided by a Vice President and executive staff. The Chief Justice and Attorney General are the top legal officers. The Speaker is elected by and presides over the 88-member, unicameral, Navajo Nation Council. The 110 Chapters are the units of local government and range in size from Shiprock with 8,881 people to White Rock with 219 people (both in New Mexico). Tuba City, with 8,750 people, is second largest (largest in Arizona); Coalmine Mesa just south of Tuba City, with 401 people, is the smallest in Arizona.

The fundamental sovereign relationship between the governments of the Navajo Nation and the United States is outlined in the Treaty of 1868. In exchange for the promise of peace and the ceding of Navajo lands by the Navajo Nation, the United States promised to assume certain treaty obligations. Those sacred obligations related to education, agricultural assistance, health, public safety, and economic development.

Tribal sovereignty is a reflection of the independent authority of Indian Nations over their internal affairs and, to a limited extent, over external affairs. Indian Nations have consistently been recognized by the United States as “distinct, independent political communities” able to exercise powers of self-government. This is not because the Federal Government authorizes Nations to do so, but rather due to their original tribal sovereignty. As a result of the Indian Nation’s sovereign authority, the United States and the Navajo Nation made solemn promises to each other. In exchange for land and peace, the United States promised to fulfill its obligations to assist and protect the Indian Nations.

The Navajo Nation is committed to achieving and ensuring the full range of social, environmental, and economic conditions that will enable the prosperity and well-being of present and future generations of Navajo people. The Nation seeks to empower the Navajo people with the abilities and resources to revitalize and strengthen their own rural communities and sustainable economies. This vision of Navajo rural development balances and integrates the opportunities and needs of all development sectors and builds on the foundation of Navajo cultural values and traditions.

The Navajo Reservation contains some of the most spectacular scenery in Arizona. It is also home to the largest stand of privately owned ponderosa pine in the country. The Reservation also contains oil and gas wells as well as uranium and coal mines.

### **Pascua Yaqui Tribe**

7474 South Camino De Oeste  
Tucson, Arizona 85746  
(520) 883-5000

Chairman: Robert Valencia

The Pascua Yaqui is Arizona’s newest reservation. The Pascua Yaqui Indians are descended from the Toltecs. They fought the Spanish, from the time of the Spaniards’ arrival in 1533, and the Mexicans, until the late 1870s. The first settlements of the Yaquis in modern times were near Nogales and South Tucson. They spread out gradually, settling north of Tucson in a village they named Pascua Village, and in Guadalupe, close to Tempe. More than 2,000 Yaquis resided in Arizona in 1920. The Reservation lies in Pima County.

Cultural traditions thrived as the Tribe developed Pascua Village. The culture of the Yaquis is based on Christian teachings, but the Tribe has retained rich Indian elements. In 1952, the city of Tucson annexed Pascua Village. In 1964, Congressman Morris K. Udall introduced a bill in Congress to transfer of 202 acres of desert land southwest of Tucson to the Yaquis who were searching for a home where they could keep their tribal identity. The bill was approved in August 1964. The Yaquis, moved to their new home, worked long and hard to secure federal recognition of their Tribe, and were finally successful in 1978. In 1982, the Tribe acquired

690 acres of land, and, six years later, their first constitution was approved. Today, about 10,282 Yaquis live in Arizona, with 3,500 living on their Reservation, which contains 895 acres. The Tribe operates the Casino of the Sun in Tucson.

### **Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community**

Route 1, Box 216  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85256  
(602) 941-7277

President: Ivan Makil

The Salt River Pima-Maricopa Reservation was established June 14, 1879, by an Executive Order of President Rutherford B. Hayes. This Executive Order allowed the Pima and Maricopa Indians to continue occupying the same 55,801 acres of land that their ancestors, the Hohokam, did. Tempe forms its southwestern border, Scottsdale its western and part of its northern border, Mesa its southern border, and the Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Reservation the remainder of its northern border. Membership numbers 5,527.

The Pavilions, a 140-acre retail power center, is the nation’s largest commercial development ever built on Indian lands. The Pimas and Maricopas also operate a solid waste disposal operation and mine sand and gravel. The Community also operates two casinos: Casino Arizona at Salt River and Casino Arizona at Indian Bend.

Recreational activities on the Reservation include tubing down the Salt River. The more ambitious of the tubers usually start their float trip just below Saguaro Lake and end up on the Reservation.

### **San Carlos Apache Tribe**

P.O. Box “O”  
San Carlos, Arizona 85550  
(520) 475-2361

Chairman: Harrison Talgo Sr.

Vice Chairman: Raymond Stanley

Because it was convenient, the white people, along with the Federal Government, sometimes grouped several Indian tribes together onto one Reservation, disregarding the animosity which usually existed between Indian tribes. The San Carlos Apache Reservation was just such a site. The Reservation was established November 9, 1871, and December 14, 1872, for different groups of Indians. The Reservation is sometimes called the White Mountain San Carlos Indian Reservation.

At one point, the San Carlos Apache Reservation was quite large and included part of what is now the Fort Apache Reservation. However, between 1873 and 1902, Executive Orders returned much of this land to the public domain. By 1903, the Reservation was about 1/3 its original size. Today membership numbers more than 10,000, and the Reservation contains 1,826,541 acres. It lies in Gila and Graham Counties and is home to the Apache Gold Casino.

With different groups of Indians on the land, and few of them with the farming experience necessary to make use of the land, several chiefs began raiding communities in both Arizona and Mexico. Two of the more famous of these chiefs were Cochise and Geronimo. The authorities returned the Mohave, Chiricahua Apaches, Warm Springs Apaches, and

Yuma Indians to other reservations hoping to stem the number of raids. But the Indian chiefs kept up the raids until the chiefs were all killed or captured. Geronimo was the last one to surrender, and he was quickly exiled to a prisoner-of-war camp in Florida. However, peace did not come to the San Carlos Apache Reservation until the Reservation was divided in two in 1897 with the White Mountain Apaches occupying the northern portion, designated as the Fort Apache Reservation, and the San Carlos Apaches occupying the southern portion.

The Reservation includes several beautiful but rugged canyons, including Cottonwood, Popcorn, Wild Horse, and Bronco Canyons. Several man-made lakes are also found on the Reservation. Coolidge Dam formed San Carlos Lake, the largest of these lakes, which has 158 miles of shoreline. A network of creeks provides excellent fishing.

The San Carlos Apache Indians are sometimes called the "Cowboy Indians" because, not only do they raise cattle, they also look, dress, and act like cowboys. The San Carlos Apaches are also known for the mining of peridots, a yellowish-green gemstone.

The Reservation is governed by a Tribal Council operating under a charter and constitution. The town of San Carlos is the Tribal headquarters.

### **San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe**

P.O. Box 1989  
Tuba City, Arizona 86045  
(520) 283-4587

President: Evelyn James

The San Juan Southern Paiute Indians have 209 members but no acreage for a reservation. They are located in Coconino County and the tribe consists of Paiute-Navajo Indians.

### **Tohono O'odham Nation**

P.O. Box 837  
Sells, Arizona 85634  
(520) 383-2028

Chairman: Edward Manuel

The Tohono O'odham Nation covers 2,846,541 acres in south-central Arizona, an area the size of the state of Connecticut. The Nation's lands consist of four separate, non-contiguous parcels in Maricopa, Pinal, and Pima Counties: The Tohono O'odham Reservation with 2,773,050 acres; the Gila Bend Reservation with about 10,000 acres; the San Xavier Reservation with about 71,100 acres; and Florence Village. The town of Sells serves as the headquarters for the Nation. Membership numbers more than 23,500.

The Tohono O'odham Tribe was once known as the Papago Tribe. They changed their name in 1986, at the time they adopted a new constitution providing for separation of powers among the three branches of government, much the same as the Constitution of the United States does. The word "Papago" means "bean eaters" but the "Papagos" thought of themselves as "Tohono O'odham" or "Desert People" -- thus the name change.

The Reservation has two, very high mountains: Baboquivari Peak reaches 7,730 feet above sea level, and Kitt Peak is 6,785 feet. The Tohono O'odham consider both these mountains sacred. On Kitt Peak is the famous observatory.

Before others came to the desert Southwest, the Papago occupied the area for more than 10,000 years and lived fairly peacefully. They do not believe in violence but were once known for defending their homes and families when attacked. The Papago had a reputation as fierce warriors and were usually victorious. However, because the Papago were also a moral people, whenever one Papago killed another human being, even in self-defense, he was required to participate in a 16-day purification ritual before he could return to the Tribe.

Traditionally the Papago were farmers, but they became cattle ranchers when the Spanish introduced cattle to the area. In addition, they are involved in mining and trading.

Today, the Nation operates four farms totaling 10,000 acres, on which the Nation produces cotton, hay, and broccoli. Other enterprises include the Desert Diamond Casino in Tucson and the Golden Hagan Casino in Ajo, the Tohono O'odham Community College, and a 60-bed nursing home. Plans are underway for a radio station, a health clinic, a dialysis facility, and a museum. Largely because of gaming revenues, the Nation has become the 15th largest employer in Pima County, employing more than 2,400 people, of whom more than 80% are Tohono O'odham.

The most famous attraction on the San Xavier Reservation is the Mission San Xavier del Bac, founded in 1700. Nicknamed "The White Dove of the Desert," the Mission can be seen for miles. Construction on the Mission building begun in 1783 and was completed 14 years later. It is one of the best and most beautiful examples of Mission architecture in the Southwest. The Tohono O'odham continue to worship at the Mission every day. It is a National Historic Landmark.

### **Tonto-Apache Tribe**

#30 Tonto Apache Reservation  
Payson, Arizona 85541  
(520) 474-5000

Chairperson: Vivian L. Burdette

The Tonto-Apache Reservation, established by an act of Congress in 1972, is also a small reservation, encompassing only about 85 acres in Gila County. Its headquarters are in Payson at the foot of the Mogollon Rim. The Apache Indians on this Reservation produce beadwork and baskets. The Mazatzal Casino also brings in needed revenue. In the winter, the snow allows for unlimited skiing, snowmobiling, and cross-country snowshoe racing. Membership in the Tribe numbers 108.

### **White Mountain Apache Tribe**

P.O. Box 700  
Whiteriver, Arizona 85941  
(520) 338-4346

Chairman: Dallas Massey, Sr.

The Fort Apache Indian Reservation, established on June 7, 1897, is the home of the White Mountain Apaches who were once part of the San Carlos Indian Reservation. The Reservation encompasses more than 1.5 million acres and is 75 miles long and 45 miles wide. It covers a portion of Apache, Navajo, and Gila counties. The Tonto National Forest, the Sitgreaves National Forest, and the Apache National Forest form the Reservation's western, northern, and eastern boundaries. Its southern boundary is the San Carlos Reserva-

tion. The highest point in the Reservation is the top of Mount Baldy at 11,459 feet. The Reservation contains 1,664,984 acres and has more than 10,000 members. The Fort Apache Reservation is home to the Hon Dah Casino.

Fort Apache was named in honor of Cochise who visited the fort in 1870. Before his visit, the fort was called Camp Thomas in honor of Civil War General George W. Thomas and before that it was known as Camp Ord. In 1924, the Bureau of Indian Affairs turned the old fort into a school for Indian children. The former quarters of one of the fort's earlier commanders, General George Crook, now houses a museum.

In the 1950s, the Fort Apache Indians decided to improve the Tribe's standard of living and its economy by developing the Reservation's land, turning it into a recreation and vacation land. A number of dams created several lakes. The Indians built access roads and campgrounds and managed to preserve the natural beauty of the Reservation throughout the construction period. Rules established for use of the recreational facilities ensure that visitors treat the facilities and the land with respect.

Whiteriver, the largest town on the Reservation, serves as the Tribal Headquarters. In the town of Cibeqe, the ancestral home of the Cibeqe Apaches, life continues much as it did before the 20th century.

Sunrise Resort, a popular destination for visitors to the Fort Apache Reservation, is located between Mount Ord and Mount Baldy and offers skiing in the winter, and boating, fishing, and camping in the summer. Other attractions include Geronimo's Cave, where Geronimo reportedly hid when he was pursued by the U.S. Cavalry; and a national historic landmark, Kinishba (or "The Brown House"), a large Indian apartment complex ruin believed to have been founded around 700 A.D., and which probably reached its peak around 1200 A.D.

The salt banks along the Salt River are reportedly sacred to the Indians and provided salt for both the Indians and the early settlers. The river's headwaters are in the mountains on the eastern edge of the Reservation. Numerous streams form the White and Black rivers which then join to form the Salt River. The Salt River and the reservoirs along it provide water for Phoenix and the entire Valley of the Sun. The Salt River Canyon is not as large or as famous as the Grand Canyon but is also quite beautiful.

The Reservation is a fishing paradise with nearly 400 miles of streams regularly stocked with trout. Hunting is controlled on the Reservation with two areas totally barred to anyone other than Apaches.

The Tribe is developing Fort Apache into a major tourist attraction with a cultural museum, gift shops, and a renovated Indian Village. The newly reconstructed General Crook quarters will house the Fort History Museum. In addition, in 1998 the World Monument Watch designated Fort Apache as one of the 100 most endangered sites in the world.

## Yavapai-Apache Nation

2400 W. Datsi Street

P.O. Box 1188

Camp Verde, Arizona 86322

(520) 567-3649

Web site: [www.yavapai-apache-nation.com](http://www.yavapai-apache-nation.com)

Casino Web site: [www.cliffcastle.com](http://www.cliffcastle.com)

Chairman: Vincent Randall

The Camp Verde Reservation is small--652.11 acres with three parcels in Camp Verde, one in Rimrock, and one in Clarkdale. Most of the 1,600 Yavapai and Apache Indians live in the area towns of Clarkdale, Middle Verde, Camp Verde, and Rimrock in Yavapai County. Montezuma Well, Tuzigoot National Monument, and Montezuma Castle are well-known Indian ruins in the area, but none of them are situated on Reservation land. Historically, the Yavapai and Apache Indians farmed and raised cattle and were known for their basketry.

The Nation is comprised of the descendants of the Wipukiyipai (Yavapai) and Dil zhéé (Tonto Apache) peoples. The two distinct tribes may have borrowed some aspects of each culture, but each led a separate life in the Verde Valley-Prescott area for hundreds of years before the Europeans arrived. The hills, valleys, and canyons are sacred to these peoples and form the "beginnings of their heritage and the sustainers of their lives." Both their heritage and their spiritual ties to the land remain strong.

The Rio Verde Reservation was established in 1871 by President U.S. Grant upon the recommendation of Vincent Colyer, the secretary of the U.S. Board of Indian Commissioners. The reservation was taken from them and, on February 25, 1875, they were forced on a 180-mile winter march to the San Carlos Reservation. After being held as prisoners for 25 years, the Indians were released and began a migration back to their homeland in 1900 that continues even today. The forced march and return are commemorated on Exodus Day, held each year around February 25. The Reservation was re-established in 1909, and additional lands were acquired in 1915, 1917, 1967, and 1974.

In 1934, the Yavapai and the Tonto Apache tribes established a joint constitution under the Indian Reorganization Act. This constitution officially created the Yavapai-Apache Communities. In 1992, the name was formally changed to Yavapai-Apache Nation.

The Reservation headquarters are located in Middle Verde, the largest of five separate parcels that comprise the Reservation. The Reservation is located in the Coconino National Forest. The Prescott National Forest lies to the east and the Kaibab National Forest is on the north.

The Reservation is the home of the Cliff Castle Casino, which moved into a new 110,000-square-foot intergenerational entertainment facility at the end of 1999. Because of the casino, the Yavapai-Apache Nation is the largest employer in the Verde Valley, employing about 800 people in 1999. Revenue the casino has generated has enabled the Nation to raise the standard of living of the community; supply additional services to the elderly; provide educational opportunities for all ages; serve as the foundation for growing the Nation's land base; foster long-term economic development, including operating and expanding the Lodge at Cliff Castle & Conference Center, creating new businesses such as Native Visions Tourism, Yavapai-Apache Sand & Rock, Yavapai-Apache Farm & Ranch, and Yavapai-Apache Septic Services; and fund Tribal programs to nurture and support traditional customs and values.

The Nation is governed by two branches of government: a judicial branch and a combination legislative/executive branch. The Tribal Council consists of a chairperson and eight members.

## Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe

530 East Merritt  
Prescott, Arizona 86301  
(520) 445-8790

President: Stan Rice, Jr.

The Yavapai-Prescott Indian Reservation is north of and adjacent to the City of Prescott. Today there are 158 enrolled Tribal members, of whom 122 live on the 1,395-acre reservation. From time immemorial, the Yavapai lived as hunters and gatherers, practicing seasonal agriculture over a vast territory encompassing over 9 million acres of present-day Ari-

zona. The Yavapai are known for weaving excellent baskets, many of which are displayed in museums.

In an effort to ensure economic security and jobs for its members, the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe has developed a portion of its reservation. The Prescott Resort and Conference Center is a 162-room resort with gaming in Bucky's Casino. Across from the entrance to the hotel is Yavapai Casino, a smoke shop, service station, convenience market, and a regional shopping center anchored by Wal-Mart, Target, and Home Depot retail stores. The Tribe also has an industrial park with 17 lots for lease. A Yavapai Culture Center is planned to preserve the culture of the Yavapai Tribe.



*Mazatzal Casino  
Tonto-Apache Reservation*



*Fort McDowell Gaming Center  
Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache  
Indian Community*



*Harrah's Ak-Chin Casino  
Ak-Chin Indian Community*

## Indian Casinos in Arizona

Compacted Tribe	Location	Tribal Members	Authorized Sites	Current # of Sites	Casino Name	Date Opened	Authorized Devices	Current # of Devices	Live Keno	Bingo	Poker Tables	Compact Date
Ak-Chin Indian Community	Maricopa	575	2	1	Harrah's Ak-Chin Casino	Dec. 94	475	475	Yes	488	13	6/24/93
Cocopah Indian Tribe	Somerton	774	2	1	Cocopah Casino	Nov. 92	475	475	No	350	No	6/24/93
Colorado River Indian Tribes	Parker	3,095	2	1	Blue Water Casino	Jun. 99	475	458	Yes	350	5	4/14/94
Ft. McDowell Mohave-Apache	Fountain Hills	849	2	1	Ft. McDowell Gaming Center	Jan. 93	475	475	Yes	1,700	45	6/24/93
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	Needles, CA	997	2	1	Spirit Mountain Casino	Apr. 95	475	180	No	No	No	8/6/93
Gila River Indian Community	Sacaton	11,550	3	2	Vee Quiva; Wild Horse Pass	Dec. 97; Nov. 97	900	400; 500	Yes; Yes	300; 1,500	12; 50	7/6/93
Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona	Tucson	8,299	3	1	Casino of the Sun	Mar. 94	900	500	No	475	No	6/24/93
Quechan Indian Tribe	Yuma	2,419	2	1	Paradise Casino	Aug. 96	475	475	Yes	300	8	10/22/93
Salt River Pima-Mari-copa	Scottsdale		3	2	Casino AZ at Salt River; Casino AZ at Indian Bend	Aug. 98; Mar. 99	700	368; 332	No; No	No; No	34; 42	
San Carlos Apache Tribe	San Carlos	10,500	3	1	Apache Gold Casino	May 94	900	500	Yes	1000	6	8/11/93
Tohono O'odham Nation	Sells	18,061	4	2	Desert Diamond Casino; Golden Haa:an	Oct. 93; Feb. 99	1,400	500; 84	Yes; No	Yes; No	28; 0	6/24/93
Tonto-Apache Tribe	Payson	103	2	1	Mazatzal Casino	Sep. 93	475	336	Yes	280	5	7/6/93
White Mountain Apache Tribe	White-river	12,000	3	1	Hon Dah Casino	Dec. 93	900	496	No	200	5	6/24/93
Yavapai-Apache Nation	Camp Verde	1,200	2	1	Cliff Castle Casino	May 95	475	475	No	No	5	6/24/93
Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe	Prescott	139	2	2	Yavapai Gaming Center; Bucky's Casino	Nov. 92	475	175; 300	No; Yes	150; No	No; 6	6/24/93; 6/24/93

Note: The Hualapai Tribe opened a casino in Feb. 1995 and closed it in Sept. 1995; The Kaibab-Paiute Tribe opened a casino in Aug. 1994 and closed it in Sept. 1996.